



ALEXANDRIA.

Evidently, to our minds, Gov. Seymour has, at this time, the inside track, in his race with his competitor. We are not speaking as a partisan—or for a mere temporary purpose—for if there is one thing that we have ever regarded as more foolish than another, it is the habit sometimes indulged in, of hurrahing for supposed effect, when there is no reasonable ground for the hurrah;—and the real effect is, most frequently, the reverse of that intended. But all the signs are favorable for the success of the Conservative cause, at the Presidential election—including or excluding, as the case may be, the three taboos. There are indications, in the North and West, in almost all directions, of not only a desire among the people for a change—but a very ardent and enthusiastic desire. It does not seem to us that there is any luke-warmness; there is, on the contrary, energy and zeal. Gen. Grant's nomination has failed to excite any noticeable enthusiasm. He is the candidate of the Ultra Radical party—a heavy drag, even on a popular military chieftain. Seymour is the candidate of a party which wishes a change in the "downward tendency"—which wants peace and a restoration of prosperity to all industrial pursuits—which seeks to bring about economy and reform in the administration of the government—and the States united as they once were. The Radical party for several years past has disgusted many of the best Union men in the country. They are anxious to see another and a different order of public affairs. All this tells, and tells powerfully, among the masses. As for the South, taking out the white leaders of the "loil-leagues," the colored people belonging to, or under the influence of, those leagues, and a very few others, it is united in opposition to the Radical party, and in favor of the Conservative party and its candidates.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on Thursday, says:—"Large purchases of hay have just been made in this market, on account of the French government. This fact, together with recent heavy purchases of horses for the same party, and the enormous accumulation of bullion in the bank of France (equal to \$250,000,000 in gold, now,) is looked upon by not a few of the longest heads, in financial and business circles, as indicative of a coming war—notwithstanding the Emperor's protestations that the empire is at peace. Private letters from intelligent sources, on the other side, fall in with this expectation."

Following the example of newspaper correspondents, who give us "interviews" with distinguished characters, we have an account furnished by a young writer, of a recent talk with Brigham Young. The Mormon leader is represented as being declining in activity, but still shrewd, wide awake, and full of zeal for his church and people. He is taking a great interest in Railroads, and is a contractor for a portion of the Pacific Railroad. He is, evidently, at the head of all affairs in Utah, and is called "Mr. President!" It would appear that his thoughts are much more intent upon material prosperity than spiritual matters.

A more disgusting *farfaronade* we never read, or attempted to read, than what is published as the "Sermon" delivered by "Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate," at the funeral of the late Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. His overstrained laudations of the deceased were most fulsome. Anything, on such an occasion, at all reasonable, would have passed without comment; but nauseous and exaggerated flattery, which could not soothe the dull, cold, ear of death, and must have been anything but edifying to the living, deserves to be deprecated and condemned.

When the Radical Governor of Louisiana gets through with his reported "murder cases" in that State—committed, as he says, by the "dis-l-o-i-l," he ought to turn his attention to an enumeration of the reported cases of outrage and murder, committed by "lo-il-l" blacks upon defenceless whites, women and children, in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and other Southern States. He will find them recorded, with names, dates, and particulars, in the Southern papers. He can make a "list."

Com. B. F. Sands, at the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, reports that Encke's comet was observed yesterday morning by Prof. Hall. It was near the place predicted by Messrs. Becker and Von Asten. At three o'clock, the comet's right ascension was 6 h. 59 min., and declination 30 deg. 52 min.

The Masonic Fraternity are cautioned, in the National Free-Mason, against "a man representing himself a Master and member of Washington Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M. Charleston, S. C., asking charity for himself and family, under the name of Rev. William C. Applegate, M. D."

It is stated that Attorney General Evans holds that a temporary appointment of collector for the port of New Orleans can be made at once, and also a temporary collector for Alaska; also, that all other Government officers for Alaska can be at once appointed.

The New York Herald mixes up with its variations a little truth now and then. For instance: "The southern people, exhausted by our late civil contest, now ask with more earnestness than ever, only to be 'let alone.'"

Ex Governor Pierpoint is "up" for political speeches in West Virginia.

The Brooklyn Union publishes a communication from a gentleman, who, a few days since had a long talk with John Minor Botts in that city, and deemed the conversation worth reporting. The *Botts* of the reported interview is, that Mr. Botts is as bitter as ever against the people of the South, who are not of his way of thinking; and the expression of his opinion that "their ulterior purpose, if successful, is the present canvass, is 'repudiation of the national debt; disfranchisement of the negroes, and, if it could be accomplished, their re-enslavement might be attempted, and if not then to apply the money that should go to the payment of the debt to payment for negroes.'—This is a 'specimen brick.' Every unprejudiced man knows, and will acknowledge that this is all *flam*."

The London Times prints every day from seventeen hundred to three thousand advertisements, and on extraordinary occasions even more. Hence it is, that the Times is enabled to be "expansive" in all its belongings. Give us *half* as many, and we would beat the Times "out of its boots."

Some people call Gen. Butler "Spoons Butler." The N. Y. Sun, says that some years ago, in Massachusetts, he had the name of Hatchet Butler, from seizing a hatchet and threatening to split the head of an old whig, with whom he had got into an altercation on politics.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Adams's Express Company, of St. Louis, was robbed of about \$7,000 yesterday. Two men rented an office on the second floor of 114 Second street, and put out a sign of F. B. Goodrich & Co. By the train the express company received a package from Odlin, Illinois, addressed as above, purporting to contain \$147. Yesterday this package was delivered by a messenger, who, while waiting for a receipt, was seized by the throat by a man in the office, and another applied chloroform to him. The messenger struggled violently, and not yielding readily to the influence of chloroform, was struck three heavy blows on the head with an iron bar, and knocked senseless. The robbers then rifled the messenger's pouch of its contents and escaped. The package was no doubt a bogus one, and the whole affair a put-up job. No clue has been ascertained as to who the robbers were.

Strong efforts are being made by the friend of Callicott, Enright, and Allen, the internal revenue officers convicted of frauds on the revenue in New York, to obtain their pardon. Several long petitions in the case of each, signed by prominent New Yorkers, have been presented to the President and referred to the Attorney General for his opinion. There are also efforts being made in the case of the officials convicted in Richmond.

A correspondent writing from Tolono, Illinois, says that cows, calves, steers and bulls are attacked alike at that place, while it is claimed that horses and sheep are not exempt. The disease is almost invariably fatal, and farmers have sold some of their cattle that they would seldom attempt to do so. The losses have been greatest in the neighborhood of Tolono, and the native cattle are nearly exterminated.

The mechanics and laborers who were in government employ at Rock Island, and who struck two weeks since, on the promulgation of Secretary Schofield's order that only eight hour's pay was to be given for eight hour's work, are gradually returning to their work. Large numbers of them have called upon Gen. Rodman, and asked to be reinstated.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a building on Green street, New York. The first floor was occupied by Appleton, publisher, as a press room; loss \$25,000, insured for \$15,000. The second and third floors by Leibensohn & Vonau, blank book manufacturers; loss \$50,000, insurance unknown. Appleton's publishing house was on fire several times, but was saved by great exertions.

A steam railroad is now building from the base to the summit of Mount Washington. The length of the track is a little over two miles and three quarters; the ascent is from 1,300 to 1,700 feet in a mile, or, in some places one foot in three.

One crop of fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, &c., may be set down generally as failures—probably not more than one third an average—owing to the late frosts and cold rains of the spring.

Gen. Rosecrans expects to receive his commission and instructions as Minister to Mexico to-day, and after transacting some business affairs in the Southern States, will depart for Mexico.

"The American House of Representatives," says the London Saturday Review, "stands lower in morality and statesmanship than any similar assembly in civilized countries."

The cattle plague broke out in a herd of Western cattle at Taunton, Mass., on Sunday, and, after being examined by the Board of Health, they were killed.

John Rathbone Schofield, the eldest son of Gen. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War, died at West Point yesterday. He was in the eleventh year of his age.

It is stated by a Wisconsin paper that Senator Doolittle will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district of that State.

The ship *Emerald Isle*, with eight hundred and seventy-one Mormons, arrived at New York on Wednesday.

The bark *Torrent* was wrecked on the 17th ult. in the Pacific. Vessel and cargo total loss. Crew saved.

Foreign News.

A magnificent military display occurred in Paris yesterday. The National and Imperial Guards were reviewed by the Emperor, Empress and Prince Royal. A large number of notables were also present. Fifty-two battalions of troops passed in review. The city was gaily dressed with flags, vast multitudes thronged the streets, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Royal family were loudly cheered.

The Brazilian steamer *Brandy* was lost in the 12th ult. from Rio Janeiro. The war news is not very important. The Rio Janeiro papers print an account of a Paraguayan expedition against a body of Brazilian iron-clads. The boats of the Paraguayans were beaten off, and the project was abandoned.

Comte Taverney, at present Secretary to the Duc de Gramont, Ambassador of France to the Court of Vienna, has been appointed Second Secretary to M. Berthemy, Minister from France to the U. S., in place of the Viscount de Saint Ferriol, resigned.

The grand French naval review came off at Rochford yesterday, and was witnessed by thousands of delighted spectators, among the most prominent of whom was Lord Napier.

A Visit to Manassas. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] A flying trip to Manassas Station has proved of interest to your correspondent, which he has thought may be communicated to your readers. Manassas! what stirring recollections throng at the mention of the name. That historic place, to the mental arms *iterumque beatas* stretching away in beauty to the fair range of hills which enclose it in their circling arms, suggests to the Southerner bayonet-awed though he be, a poetic inspiration of pride and hope—

"The mountains look on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the sea, And musing there an hour alone, I dreamed that Greece might yet be free! Ere the war had on the Persian's grave, I could not deem myself a slave."

That is our Marathon, and it saw an overthrow as glorious, and that might have been as complete. But "it might have been" is the melancholy refrain of the dirge of human hopes.

But it is of the Manassas of peace, ("let us have it," *Ulysses*), not of war that I write. The field twice crowned with the gory laurels of military triumph, now exults in the green and wavy garb of summer, and the smoke arises from the shining roofs that have replaced those which sank amid the smoke of battle. Manassas—the village now so-called, and formerly known by the appellation of "the Junction"—is one of the few places that have grown up in the South since the war, and doubtless owes the fact to the fame of the battles that have made it immortal. Before this it was an ordinary railroad station, with a rough depot, tank and a poor "hotel" (by courtesy) for the accommodation of travellers detained by stoppage or delay of trains, and a private house or two of small dimensions.

All these buildings were destroyed during the war, as also the pretty grove which gave an idea of locality to the place now impossible to trace. And now, a little higher up than the former station, has grown up a village of respectable size, regular streets, fine buildings, and thriving trade.

On leaving the cars, the traveller discovers on either side the road a hotel. The "Manassas" on the North, and the "Bureka" on the South side—the former kept by Mr. H. B. Varns, a jolly host and a good citizen, and Democrat from Pennsylvania; and the other by Mr. Jewell, of Prince William, a Virginian of the old style, and well known to your readers, as an energetic and accommodating host and railroad man.

There are four large stores doing a good business, and Capt. Gates late of the F. B., is putting up an immense warehouse for sumac. Your correspondent did not measure it, but it looked to him of ample dimensions to contain not only all the sumac, but all the trees, of all descriptions, in the Prince William! But the sumac is the staple of Manassas. Her other forts the toilsome hands of labor are demolishing fast with pick and plow and ponderous stroke, but this, her great forte, is growing, growing, growing, (with an army of men and boys, and girls, and women, busily, hourly, daily, monthly adding height to her ramparts)—faster than Jonah's gourd, or Hooker's lines in the night of Chancellorsville!

With all deference, however, to the Captain's "oakulation," we think his warehouse will not long be needed for its designed purpose. The lands around Manassas are being bought up, and turreted from old fields into farms. And the sumac bushes have, we hope, nearly "had their day," unless he should further discover that they are a profitable crop to cultivate, and subject them to the "hilling up" and "back-furrow," &c., and then, O! then, Prince William, will his eyes behold thy salvation, and his own glory!

The dwellings around give evidence of this growing prosperity, I speak of, and the trade in all the usual items of country produce is good. There is a dentist, a physician and a lawyer, resident, although the county seat (Brentsville) is four miles off—but there has been strong talk of moving the same to Manassas the only place in the county claiming any title to it on account of its "size."

The sojourner at Manassas was apt to fall into the company and conversation of Major Wilmer McLean, whose pleasant face invites the stranger to a question. He will get from him many reminiscences of the war, of which he styles himself the Alpha and the Omega.—"This from these facts: the first battle of the war, the dignity of a real fight, took place near his then residence at Blackburn's Ford, on the 8th of July, 1861, where your 17th regiment won its first laurels. His house was then our Hospital, and its yellow flag did not protect it from the cannon shots of the enemy, who claimed to treat it as a rule. One shot entered the house and passed very close to Beauregard and Longstreet who were in consultation. The final surrender took place in his house at Appomattox C. H., whither he had taken his family for safety. He has returned to the site of his former home, like an old hare to his nest. Will the 'dogs of war' ever rouse him again? We know not—we can only say we hope not. The Major speaks like a true man, unrepiningly of the past, hopefully of his future, bitterly of the depredations and wanton wrongs of our late foes, but praisefully of many of the Northern soldiers, who have visited his house at Appomattox since the war, and from whom he has always received politeness and consideration. He has found many of them anxious to settle among us, but deterred by the inflexible laws of radical 'peace-makers' as to their recollections of interest."

If you think my recollections of interest you are welcome to them. The many blurred sheets before me admonish me of an old favorite in Roman monumental inscriptions, which I obey. And so, "Sic ite VIATOR."

THE REASON WHY.—The "Commonwealth" newspaper of Boston, in commenting upon the reported lawless violence at the South, thus reflects upon the subject:—"Our Minister of War and the General of our Army certainly can devise measures, if they will, and execute them if they choose, to stop this dreadful carnage of blood? How terribly criminal seems that pleasure trip to the Rocky Mountains, when our own brothers and sons, the neighbors of our youth, fellow-travelers of our vocations, are being piled in hecatombs all through the bloody South, for the want of the exercise of the noblest pride of an English administrative officer. Must it ever be said that life and liberty are freer surrounded by the forms of monarchy than under the palladium of republicanism? Then were the work of our fathers in vain, and the boast of an American a brutal mockery." In defense of "our Minister of War and the General of our Army," we would suggest that these stories about the "piles of murdered loyalists" (through the bloody South)—are purposely Radical inventions for electioneering purposes, and this is the reason why "our Minister of War and General of our Army" take no notice of them; this relieves "the General of the Army" from blame for taking that "pleasure-trip to the Rocky Mountains," and of seeming "terrible criminality." The Minister and General understand the "gammon."—*Rich. Whig.*

A preacher, not long since, discoursing to the boys in the New Hampshire State Reform School upon the fact that the good were respected while the bad were shunned, attempted to illustrate by saying, "Now, boys, when I walk on the street I speak to some and not to others; what now makes the difference?" supposing, of course, they would say, "Because some are good and some bad," but he was much astonished to hear one little fellow sing out, "Because some are rich and some are poor."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"Mr. John S. Braxton sold recently, to Wm. Lowe of Delaware, his fine estate upon the Rappahannock, containing 600 acres, known as 'Riverdale,' at Union Landing, Richmond county, for \$18,000—one half cash. The estate was sold before the wheat harvest had been gathered, and embraced all the crops. We hear Mr. L. has been offered an advance of \$3,000 since his purchase."

The Lawn Hotel property at Bowling Green, Caroline county, was sold on Monday at public sale, by J. M. Matthews, Trustee of Jas. H. Muse, and brought \$1,785. It was bought by Dr. Edgar McKenny, who owns nearly one-third of the town property at that County seat. The Lawn Hotel, according to the deed, calls for ten acres, on which some half dozen other buildings stand.

On Sunday Bishop Whittle visited Spotsylvania C. H. to preach for Rev. W. W. Greene. The Methodists were about to begin a protracted meeting, and a large congregation had assembled. Their church being larger, they invited the Bishop to occupy their church, and preach to both congregations, which he did both morning and evening, to the great gratification of all.

Albert Williams, black man, charged with assault and battery upon "Dr." Bayne of Norfolk, was tried yesterday, before the County Court of Prince George. The accused was also indicted for robbing the "Dr." The Petersburg Index says:—"The jury found Williams guilty as charged in the indictment, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary."

The Fredericksburg News says:—"James M. Matthews, of Tappahannock, Trustee, sold at auction on the 5th, the farm, furniture, implements and stock of Thomas R. Warring, of Essex county, to R. P. Baylor, for \$20,600—about \$24 per acre. This farm was worth \$40 per acre before the war, in gold. It contained from 700 to 1,000 acres."

Col. R. E. Withers and Mr. J. G. Perry, retire from the Lynchburg News, in a neat valedictory. We wish them a more remunerative and less laborious occupation than connection with a newspaper.

THE CROPS.—The telegraph has brought news from all parts of the country in reference to the crops. The intelligence may be considered as highly favorable to the agricultural interests; as may be seen from the following summary:

The wheat crop is, according to locality, from 25 to 50 per cent. larger than it was last year in Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and the quality is regarded as excellent. In Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas the reports are not so good, the yield being indifferent. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland, Southwestern Virginia, Central Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware and Vermont the crop has been an average one.

The corn crop in all sections of the country is reported to be large, and the quality good. The yield this year, it is asserted, will be fully one-third more than last. This is especially the case in the Southern States.

The oat crop will be less than usual in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Maine, on account of the rains. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and the other Southern States it will not be more than an average one.

The yield of oats, however, will be large in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, New York and Illinois, especially in the latter State.

The hay crop will yield more than the average returns, especially in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, where the hay will be abundant and of excellent quality.

The barley crop will not be above the average. The potato crop is reported large and good. The hops in Pennsylvania, it is stated, have been killed by heavy mildew from the rains.

The fruit crop, especially in the middle States, is very poor. The peach crop will not be half what it was last year, but in the extreme South it looks better. In New York the apple crop is more promising than in any other State.

In the South the sugar crop is said to be very promising, but very few canes were planted this year.

Cotton has been injured by the caterpillar in Florida, but in other parts of the country the reports are encouraging.

SAD FATE.—The accident which caused the death of Wau-ne-pe-wink-a, (Pretty Bird), at La Crosse, Wis., to which we have heretofore referred, is narrated as follows:—She was standing near the railway with her two fatherless children, waiting the arrival of the train, when one of the little ones got upon the track. Seeing its danger, the mother, regardless of her own life, sprang forward and snatched the child from the very jaws of death. She threw the little one upon the platform, but it was too late to save herself. The rushing locomotive caught her blanket and threw her upon the track. The wheels caught her foot, ran over it, crushing the bones to atoms, tearing off the flesh, and making a frightful wound. The bones up to the knee were splintered. Such an injury could not be excruciatingly painful, yet the Indian mother, with wonderful nerve, drew her knife from her belt, and cutting off the loosely-hanging flesh, washed the limb and bound it up with her own hands, refusing all assistance. A physician was called, who recommended amputation as the only possible way in which to save her life. She refused to have the operation performed, mortification took place, and death soon after ensued.

A NEW MODE.—A Boston paper says:—"A few days since a well dressed young man entered a broker's office in this city, and said he desired to buy some bonds. He gave the kind and amount, and said he would call again the next day. He did so, and then requested the broker to send him \$6,000 worth to his place of business, naming a store in a good business locality. The broker was suspicious, and instructed the messenger, his clerk, not to let the bonds go out of his sight until he had received the money therefor. At the store the young gentleman appeared, took the bonds, and opening a desk, placed them in a pigeon hole, and then looked them up. He called the clerk's attention to the operation, and told him to sit down and wait while he stepped out and cashed a check. The clerk waited until it was apparent that the young trader had disappeared, and he then investigated the matter, and found that there was a 'back entrance' to the desk, through which the bonds had been taken carried off. The name of the business man is not known, his whereabouts are also involved in mystery, and a Boston broker is \$6,000 out."

—The real cattle plague, according to the New York World, is not the diseased animals from Illinois, but the high price of beef in the city markets.

A woman has been arrested in London as a vagrant for exciting the public sympathy by begging with a straw baby.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, is lying seriously ill at Clifton Springs, N. Y., and his death is momentarily looked for. He told his friends a week since that he would never recover, and he is looking so rapidly that all hopes of his recovery have fled. His disease is now said to be cancer in the stomach.

The City Council met in joint session last evening, to finish the work of electing Corporation officers. Owing to the absence of a number of the members of both Boards, no business was transacted.

On Thursday night as the Georgetown company of Butler's Zouaves, colored, were on their way to the Capitol to receive the guard over the remains of Thaddeus Stevens, a stone was thrown at them. Some of the soldiers fired in the direction from which the stone came, and one shot took effect in the leg of a white, colored waiter, who was standing at the gate of a residence near by. A crowd gathered and for a time there was every prospect of disturbance, but the police on duty, as well as the reserve appearing in force, promptly, by surrounding the Zouaves, checked further proceedings. There were some half dozen shots fired in all, one of which passed through the drum. White was taken to his residence, when the ball was extracted.

The contested child case was decided to-day. The mother, Ella McCall, expressed a desire that the child should be placed in the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and Judge Fisher seeing no objection, ordered the child into the custody of Rev. Father Walter. The child is aged about four years, and some two years since its mother consented to Mrs. Aiken raising it. Recently the mother has changed her mind, and obtained possession of the child, when Mr. and Mrs. Aiken sued out a writ of habeas corpus.

STRANGE AFFAIR.—One of our city churches on Wednesday night last was the scene of a strange and unpleasant event. It seems that the daughter of a citizen had, against her father's wishes, made arrangements for marrying a respectable and industrious young man, also a resident, and at the time named they repaired to the church, where they met the pastor, who was about to proceed to "tie the knot," when the father interposed, and "forbid" the wedding, and the mother effectually to stop proceedings in the case, he pulled out a phial of vitriol, which he threw upon the dress and person of his daughter, destroying the former and burning the face and hands in places. At this the pair withdrew, and visited another clergyman at his residence, who, under the protest to be beaten in, declined to marry them. Not to be beaten in that way they then abandoned "the cloth," and repairing to a magistrate, they finally became "one," and are now in the hey day of the honeymoon.—*Toledo (Ohio) Gazette.*

SENTIMENTS AND TURNIPS.—In a portion of Virginia sorely afflicted by the drought, and on a "quarter" plantation which had been remarkably overlooked by the overseer or manager of the summer, there lived an eccentric shaver of an eccentric worthy, who had a way of his own for doing things. As the drought grew more intense he was more and more despondent; and when at last the grateful rain was given his joy was proportionately great, and as the rain continued to descend his spirits rose into a state of jubilant exaltation. The next day his employer received from him a note, of which the following is a literal extract:—"Sir:—Since Nature has washed her face and hands, and put on a brand-new garment, and sent down showers of fat, which have caused the little turps to rejoice on every side, we ought to sow turnips."

On Monday a murder occurred at a place known as Shark river, in Ocean county, N. J., distant about six miles from Long Branch. For some time past an intimacy is said to have existed between the wife of Harrison Fleming, the murdered man, and Wm. Woolley. On Monday last, while Woolley was on a visit to the house, he had a quarrel with Fleming's wife and used opprobrious epithets. Fleming interposed, and ejected her assailant. Woolley went home, loaded a musket with a double charge of buckshot, and returning, walked up to Fleming, and fired. Fleming's death resulted in a few moments. Woolley fled to the woods, where he made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. After having nearly severed the windpipe, he abandoned the design, and returned covered with blood to the scene of the murder, where he was arrested. This is the first case of murder that has ever occurred in this vicinity.

A SKULL AS A VASE.—A few evenings since, while a party of gentlemen were out sailing, they landed for a short time at the shore of Fort Foote, and on their return discovered on the flats what seemed to be a stone, around which had grown a number of smaller stones and sea shells. Upon examination, however, it turned out to be a human skull, the cavities in the face having become completely closed by the adherence and growth of stones and shells as above referred to. Some of the flinty rocks are the size of a hen's egg, thus indicating that the skull had been in the water for several years. It is now at Major Watts' restaurant, foot of 7th street, where it is used as a bouquet vase, a hole having been cut out of the top for the purpose of receiving the flowers.—*Washington Star.*

BORROWED BOOKS.—The Independent says:—"A city clergyman some years since preached a thorough practical sermon upon honesty. In the course of his sermon he alluded to this very subject, and poured out the vials of indignation. At the conclusion of the discourse he called upon the people carefully to examine themselves, and solemnly charged them that if any of them were guilty of this offense, at once to repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. During that very week three books, which he had lent and considered lost, were returned to him. He announced the fact on the ensuing Sunday, and this brought back two more stray books. Other lenders in the congregation were profited in the same way."

Bismark's physicians prescribe walks in pine groves to inhale their odor. This is a very popular remedy in Europe at the present time.

The blacks in South Carolina are arming, and threats of violence are made. The whites anticipate serious trouble.

Cotton blooms in the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia, are well developed, and the staple of superior quality.

General Grant will visit Dubuque, Iowa, next week.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. Mr. Peck, H. B. BOWIE, of Prince George's county, Md., to Miss EMMA HIGGINS, of Baltimore.

DIED.—August 6th, MINNIE THOMSON, aged two years and nine months, daughter of F. Westwood and Margaret D. Ashby.

In Fredericksburg, at the residence of her father, on the 8th instant, SUSAN, infant daughter of W. Roy and Susan Mason, aged 9 months and 3 days.

—The real cattle plague, according to the New York World, is not the diseased animals from Illinois, but the high price of beef in the city markets.

A woman has been arrested in London as a vagrant for exciting the public sympathy by begging with a straw baby.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c. NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. I propose, and will, when called on, sell to those persons who, by the ravages of the late war, have lost all they possessed, and who are in a hard matter to supply themselves with the necessities and comforts of life, anything in my line of business at 10 per cent. less than the usual price. Let all those who wish to avail themselves of this, act in good faith, and I will discharge my duty with fidelity. ENOCH GRIMES, 43, King st.

I ALSO KEEP THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVES that are made. Also, the celebrated EXHIBITOR HEMPHREY, the best in use; Tinned Sausages, Tin Ware in abundance, wholesale and retail. I also have a fine lot of WATER COOLERS and ICE CREAM FREEZERS, to which I invite the attention of my numerous friends. I cordially invite all persons coming to town to call on me and examine for themselves. I guarantee all I sell and what I say. Roofing and Spouting, in town or country, promptly attended to. ENOCH GRIMES, my 14-15, 43, King street.

PRINCE STREET. 77 E. H. CLARKSON MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN PLAIN FANCY AND JAPANESE TINWARE, SHEET IRON, WARE, STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES, REFRIGERATORS, AND MEAT SAFES, together with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES. Also, Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the city and country, by contract or measurement, at the lowest market price and on the most reasonable terms. I would also recommend the OLD DOMINION REFRIGERATOR, of my own manufacture, which is superior in style and convenience to any other offered to the public. Also, STONE JAR WATER COOLERS, of which I offer to the trade at great inducements. my 11-3m

NO. 1 CHALLENGE REFRIGERATOR, MANUFACTURED BY PURCELL & HOY, 174 KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA. ap 20—

MACHINISTS. WILLIAM S. MOORE, MACHINIST, No. 65, Union st., Corner Royal & Wilkes sts., ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

Is prepared to execute orders for STEAM ENGINES, MILL GEARING, ORNAMENTAL RAILING, and MACHINE WORK of every description. CASTINGS made at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Jan 1-18

JAMES & COLLINS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, Cor. Royal and Wilkes sts., ALEXANDRIA, VA. CASTINGS of every description made at short notice. Cash paid for old Iron and Brass. Jan 1-18

WM. COGAN, No. 15, North Royal street, Has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENSANTS, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE DROP LIGHTS IN VARIETY, PORCELAINS, PHOTOGRAPH, MICA AND OTHER SHADES, CUT, GROUND AND PLAIN GLOBES, ALSO—GAS COCKS, VALVES, and everything in the steam fitting line. Public Buildings and Dwellings furnished and fitted up with Gas in the most substantial and elegant manner. Steam Work for Factories, Mills, &c., promptly and faithfully executed; all at prices which will give satisfaction. mh 8-4t

PHILIP PARK, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, N. E. corner Prince and Pitt streets. The oldest and best established PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT in the city. All work done with dispatch, and at a most durable and workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH PARKER, at short notice, and by him sent or the most experienced workmen. dec 1

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